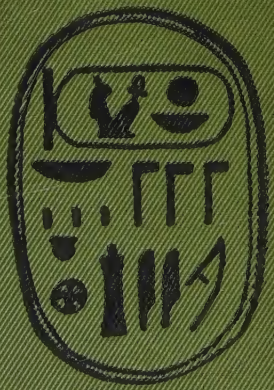
# A Catalogue

of the

# Scarabs

belonging to

# George Fraser.



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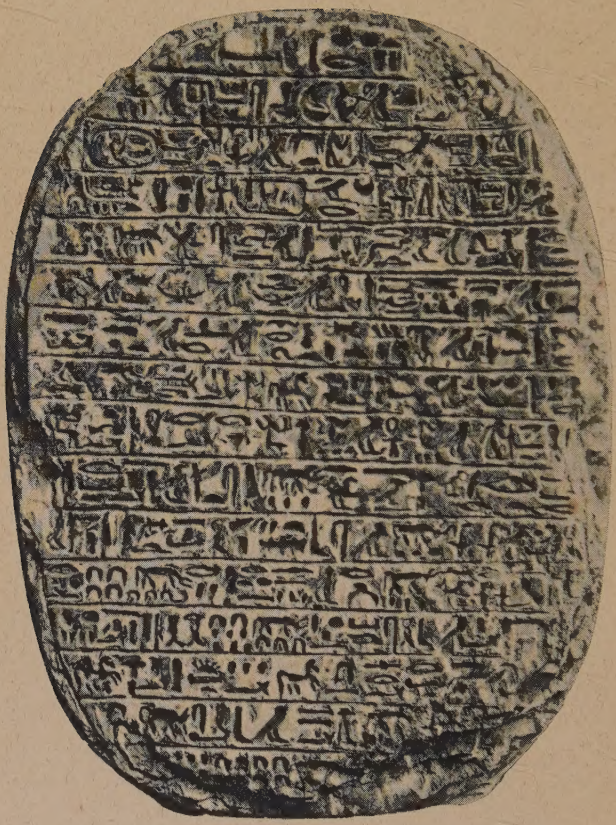

"THE HUNTING OF WILD CATTLE."

A

# CATALOGUE

OF THE

# Scarabs

BELONGING TO

## GEORGE FRASER.

LONDON:

BERNARD QUARITCH, 15, PICCADILLY.

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# PREFACE.

THE scarab collection herein described has accumulated from the year 1889 until the present time; owing to my permanent work the drawings went on but slowly, and though begun in 1898, were not completed till the middle of this year.

About twenty-five of the scarabs which had been previously published in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archæology are shown in the plates three-quarters full size; the remainder of the collection is represented on a scale of two-thirds natural size.

I am indebted to the Society of Biblical Archæology for permission to use the blocks of the scarabs formerly published in their *Proceedings* (May, 1899), and must here say that I have not seen reason to change the views I expressed in that paper, with regard to the age of the "Shesha" and similar scarabs. Consequently the arrangement of the scarabs in this book follows the lines I laid down then.

To Mr. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., I am very much indebted for the arrangement of my drawings previous to making the blocks.

Mr. W. L. Nash, F.S.A., has most kindly aided me throughout, and it is no exaggeration to say that without his help this book could not have been published, owing to my absence in Egypt.

GEORGE FRASER.

STRANGE HATHOR,
CAIRO, 1900.

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# INTRODUCTION.

THE publication of a collection of scarabs and cylinders may need a few words of justification, for I have not unfrequently been told by people whom I may be allowed to term professional Egyptologists, that the collecting of scarabs is a mania, mild perhaps, but still distinctly a hobby, much the same as collecting stamps, and quite unworthy of the attention of serious Egyptologists.

This view I venture to think is a false one. Doubtless there are folk who collect scarabs just as others collect old watches or Chippendale chairs, and with equally little judgment, so that their collections run more to quantity than to quality or rarity.

The justification for a collection of scarabs consists in several points: First of all, if it is to be at all complete, the collector must learn his history well and remember it, to enable him to pick out the scarabs he wants from the hundreds he will see. And having more or less mastered his history, he will very likely try to learn something about the language, and may thus, in time, be able to contribute to our knowledge; secondly, it is well known that many kings' names are known to us at present only by their scarabs, and it is important to seize all chances of improving our knowledge of the various dynasties; thirdly, and perhaps this is the most important point, that a knowledge of scarabs is a most valuable means of dating excavation work. It is often said by Egyptologists who have not excavated or paid attention to scarabs, that as a king's name on a scarab may always belong to a period subsequent to his reign, that therefore its use for dating purposes is either nil or very little at all; but a collector knows that this is not really so: if dating went by the name alone their contention might be true, but when the dating is based on the names combined with a consideration of the style, the scarab is one of the most valuable aids which we have for dating purposes. Of course it may be objected that scarabs may have been kept as heir-looms, but unless of valuable material, which they seldom are, this would seem to be very improbable.

Again, it has often been stated that forgeries are very common, but more than ten years' experience enables me to say that this is not so. Forgeries are rare for the simple reason that as a rule it would not pay people to make them. It is true there are certain classes of imitation scarabs, but so unmistakable that generally not even tourists are taken in by them. The forgeries I have in my mind are the artistic productions similar to those of Greek gems made in Italy, and these are exceedingly rare. Of late years a form of forgery has sprung up practised by people in Achmeem and Luxor: it consists in re-glazing perfectly genuine old scarabs; this is hard to detect, but the glaze is nearly always green and can generally be seen even in specimens of good colour by the glaze overlaying ancient cracks and breaks, especially along the edges of the object which has been re-glazed. On the whole, however, it may be safely stated that there is, as a rule, very little doubt as to the genuiness of scarabs and cylinders.

In early Egypt the representation of the scarab or beetle was very largely used both in small objects and in architectural decoration. The beetle seems to have been considered to be the representative or fetish of the god Kephra the creator. Everyone who has been in Egypt probably remembers the quantities of long-legged black beetles to be seen on the land, especially after the crops have been cleared, and along the edges of the desert; the flood during the high tide covers all the land, and yet when it recedes the beetles reappear. Hence perhaps the beetle connected itself in the minds of the Egyptians with "ever livingness" or immortality. The pains-taking way in which the beetle makes a ball of dirt containing its eggs, and then rolls it by means of its hind legs up the banks or on to the desert above high flood level, probably suggested the connection with the god who was called the creator, and as Kephra himself was apparently held to be only one of the many manifestations of the sun, the sun itself became finally represented by a beetle sailing in the celestial barque. The cylinder, however, appears to have had no particular meaning attached to it, it was purely utilitarian, and was used as a convenient form of object on which to inscribe a name or mark by which a man might seal and recognise his property. It may have come in with the early invaders, brought from their home on the Euphrates; it lasted into quite late times in Babylonia and Assyria, but was speedily replaced in Egypt by the stone-cut representation of the beetle.

Amongst scarabs and cylinders the latter are certainly the

earliest. In the work at Abydos conducted by Monsieur Amélineau, and afterwards by Professor Petrie, and at Nagadah excavated by Professor Petrie and Monsieur de Morgan, scarabs bearing the names or titles of the early kings do not appear to have occurred, their place being taken by cylinders, a very few of which have been found, but the form of others may be inferred from the impressions of them on the jar sealings, which have furnished us with the names or parts of the names of some thirty kings of the very earliest times, including that of the first historical king Mena himself.

These early cylinders seem to have been distinguished by a certain crudeness or archaicness of the letters, which are rounder and have not the precision of later times.

The cartouche is often an oval, without a base, and is crenellated like the figures which contain the names of conquered towns or peoples, which are met with so often on the walls of the temples of the XVIIIth and later dynasties, &c. The so-called banner-name is surmounted, not only by the figure of a hawk, but also by the figure of a jackal. In same cases these animals wear the double crown, in others they are uncrowned (*Tombeau Royal Negadah*, de Morgan, pp. 243, 244, &c.). Of these early cylinders the present collection contains several examples, but only one of them can be read with certainty.

The material of which they were made appears to have been generally a soft blackish stone, which seems to be a kind of serpentine, the surface of which gets black on exposure. Sometimes, as in example (Plate I, No. 1), a hard material, like carnelian, is used.

Between the time of the very early kings and the end of the IIIrd dynasty there seems to be a gap, to which we are unable to assign either scarabs or cylinders. The earliest scarabs seem to be those of Neb-ka-ra, of which there is an example shown (Plate I. No. 6). The material is steatite; the back is well formed, domed and high; the legs of the insect are boldly carved, and the wing cases are shown; the letters are large and somewhat rough. No trace of the original colour of the glaze remains.

Scarabs are generally made of steatite. Very probably the soft black serpentine did not lend itself easily to glazing. Cylinders lasted through the IVth and VIth dynasties, and appear after an interval in the XIIth again, and then after the XIIth speedily die out. It is almost impossible to describe the style of scarabs in writing, but the points to be noticed are height of the back, whether the

legs are cut or only indicated, whether the wing cases are shown on the back, and the colour and nature of the glaze.

It is an open question whether the scarabs bearing the names of kings of the IVth–VIth dynasties are really contemporaneous. They have been treated as such in the arrangement of my collection, where the archaic form of the letters or other such points seem to justify the assumption. On the other hand, they do not appear to have been found in burials of those times. In five undisturbed burials of the Vth dynasty opened by me at Tehneh, the whole funeral furniture consisted of rough earthenware pots and wooden pillows. Only one of the latter bore the name of the owner, and yet these burials were those of important officials, who made rock-cut tombs for themselves. It seems probable that during the revival in the XXVIth dynasty of the priesthoods attached to the shrines of early kings, many scarabs of these kings would be made as amulets by persons desiring the protection of the deceased king who had merged into Osiris, and this would account for their being found at the pyramids of Guizeh and at Sakarah. When, however, we consider the cylinders, there is no doubt of their being contemporary, as impressions of cylinders on the clay jar sealings, which formed part of the original tomb provision, have been frequently found. Specimens of these are shown (Plate I, Nos. 13 and 16, and Plate II, No. 17).

When we look for similar clay impressions of scarabs, they do not appear to be forthcoming until perhaps the XIth dynasty. During the XIIth dynasty they are common, but most of those known to us appear to have come from Professor Petrie's work at Kahun. Here the papyri were tied up with a thread and sealed with a clay seal, and this method of securing documents lasted until late times, as I have seen late Greek letters bearing clay seals, the thread binding being still intact in 1899. It is obvious that the scarab played an important part as a seal or token in a country where few persons wrote, and where, even in the present day, the vast majority of the people, even when educated, still affix their seals to documents or letters. This habit probably accounts for the large number of scarabs bearing patterns found from the XIIth dynasty onwards. Very likely a pattern was more difficult to forge or imitate than a name, so that possibly even people of importance used pattern scarabs. In the clay impressions from Kahun and elsewhere the greater number are patterns, some of them of exceeding fineness.

With regard to the glazes used on scarabs, it has been already pointed out by Professor Petrie that these differ according to the place of manufacture, but it can be safely stated generally, that the finest work is that of the XIIth dynasty. This fine period lasts till the beginning of the XIIIth, and falls away entirely during the XIVth–XVIIth. Of course occasionally a fine specimen is found during the worst periods. During the XVIIIth there is a revival. Very fine green-blue glaze with fine cutting is found under Tehutmes III, and fine glaze is not rare under Amenhotep II and Tehutmes IV. Under Amenhotep III there is a change; scarabs begin to go out of fashion, and porcelain rings of fine glaze and varied colours come in. These fashions culminated in the fine glazed rings of all colours belonging to the Akh-n-âten period. After the XVIIIth dynasty scarabs came in again generally, but are often very poor, both in glaze and cutting. Plaques, which begin under Amenhotep I sparingly and become common under Amenhotep III, are now revived, but the glaze has seldom lasted. Under the later Ramessides the plaques have often rounded tops, and are ornamented on the back with the raised figure of a cynocephalus ape. Pendants in the form of cartouches are common.

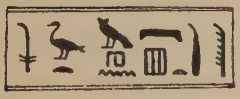
In the XXIInd dynasty soft pottery and pastes come in, and scarabs are rarer than previously. The work, with occasional exceptions, is poor, and continues so until the revival in the XXVIth, when scarabs are made generally in hard stone of all kinds and colours. Small lozenge-shaped plaques for using as ring bezels, often exquisitely cut, are not rare. Silver finger rings, bearing the owner's name, come into general use. In the XXXth dynasty scarabs with kings' or private names are rare. Quantities of poor amulet-scarabs seem to have been the only kinds made. Pottery is the common material, generally badly glazed.

Here, then, the reign of the scarab, which lasted several thousand years, finally comes to a close. I am not inclined to believe that there are such things as Ptolemaic or Roman scarabs, though they are sometimes spoken of; but nobody appears to have found such things *in situ*, and until they are so found, it is open to those who have excavated and never found them, to doubt their existence.

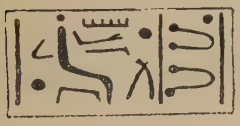
STRANGE HATHOR,
CAIRO, 1900.

# SCARAB COLLECTION.

DYNASTIES I–III (ABOUT 4777–4212 B.C.).



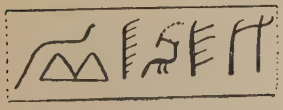
1. "Royal son Mehen-pet-tha." From Abydos. Cornelian.



2. *Th-th-ra.* Black serpentine.

3. . . . . Black serpentine.

4. . . . . Black serpentine.



5. . . . . Black serpentine.

DYNASTY III (4212–3998 B.C.).

6. *Neb-ka-ra.* Steatite, white.

DYNASTY IV (3998–3721 B.C.).

7. *Khufu.* Steatite, brown.

8. *Khufu.* Steatite, white.

9. *Khafra.* Grey steatite, white.

10. *Men-kau-ra.* From Guizeh Pyramids. Black serpentine.

11. *Men-kau-ra.* Black serpentine.

DYNASTY V (3721–3503 B.C.).

12. *Sahura.* From Sakharah. Black serpentine.

13. *Dad-ka-ra*, Assa. From Sakharah. Clay seal.

14. *Unas.* Steatite, green.

15. *Unas.* Steatite, yellow-white.

*Vide Plate I.*

16. *Unas.* Banner name, from Sakharah. Clay seal.

17. *Ka-ka*, or *Nefer-ar-ka-ra.* From Sakharah. Clay seal.

*Similar to* 17.

18. *Ka-ka*, banner name. From Sakharah. Clay seal.

DYNASTY VI (ABOUT 3503–3335 B.C.).

19. *Nefer-ka-ra*, Pepi II. Steatite, white.

20. "Priest of Hathor *Meru*"? Cylinder, white limestone.

Between the sixth and the eleventh dynasties scarabs do not appear to have been used; at one time I was inclined to attribute Nos. 79 and 83 to the sixth dynasty, and Nos. 160–172 and similar scarabs to the gap between the sixth and eleventh dynasties; latterly it has seemed to me that there is not sufficient evidence to justify this, and that we cannot point to any scarabs or cylinders as certainly belonging to this period. It is of course quite possible that further discoveries will modify or perhaps entirely upset this view.

DYNASTY XI (ABOUT 3005–2778 B.C.).

21. *Neter-nefer-neb-taui*, Mentuhotep II. Steatite, white.

22. *Anentuf*, name similar to *Antef*. Steatite, brown.

DYNASTY XII (ABOUT 2778–2565 B.C.).

23. Amenemhat I. Steatite, white.

24. *Kheper-ka-ra*, Usertasen I. Steatite, brown.

25. *Kheper-ka-ra*, Usertasen I. Grey steatite, white.

26. *Usertasen*. Steatite, green.

27. *Usertasen*. Slightly broken. From Tell Bastah. Green jasper.

28. *Nub-kau-ra*, Amenemhat II, "loving Sebek of S-men-nu." Cylinder, steatite, green.

29. *Kha-kheper-ra*, Usertasen II. Cylinder from Kahun, Fayoum. Steatite, green.

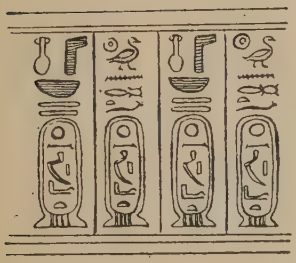
**30.** *Kha-kheper-ra*, Usertasen II. From Kahun, Fayoum. White limestone.

**31.** *Kha-kau-ra*, Usertasen III. Bead in cartouche form, similar both sides. Steatite, blue-green.

**32.** *Kha-kau-ra*, Usertasen III. Steatite, blue-green.

**33.** *Kha-kau-ra*, Usertasen III. Bead. Steatite, apple-green; back, *Neter-nefer-neb-taui.*

**34.** *Kha-kau-ra*, Usertasen III. With symmetrical pattern. Steatite, white.

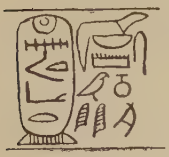


**35.** *Māat-n-ra*, Amenemhat III. Steatite, green.

**36.** *Māat-n-ra*, Amenemhat III. Bead in cartouche form. Grey steatite, white.

**37.** *Māat-n-ra*, Amenemhat III. Bead from Kahun, Fayoum. Blue pottery.

38. *Māat-n-ra*, Amenemhat III. Cylinder from Melawi. Steatite, white.



39. *Māat-n-ra*, Amenemhat III. Cylinder. On the back, "loving Sebek of S-men-nu." Grey steatite, white.

## Dynasty XIII (about 2565–2112 B.C.), and Private Names, XII–XIV.

40. *Fu-ab-ra*. From Dashur. Steatite, blue-green.

41. Sebekhotep I. Steatite, white.

42. Sebekhotep I. Steatite, white.

43. *Si-Sebek-ra*. Steatite, brown.

44. *Si-Sebek-ra*. Burnt, grey steatite, white.

45. Sebekhotep III, "born of the royal mother Kema." Steatite, white.

46. *Kha-seschesch-ra* (Nefer-hotep), "created of the divine father Ḥa-ankh-f." From Abydos. Steatite, blue-green.

47. *Nefer-hotep*, "born of the royal mother Kema." Tell el-Yahudieh. Steatite, white, iridescent.

48. *Nefer-hotep.* Steatite, apple-green.

49. *Nefer-kha-ra*, Sebekhotep III. Steatite, brown.

50. *Kha-neferu*, Sebekhotep. Steatite, white.

51. *Nefer-kha-ra.* Cowroid bead. Steatite, brown.

52. *Nefer-kha-ra*, "created of the divine father Ḥa-ankh-f." Steatite, green, gone white, iridescent.

53. *Nefer-kha-ra.* Soft schist, white.

54. *Sebek-nefer-u.* Probably of later date. Steatite, white.

55. *Mer-nefer-ra*, Ai. From Tell el-Yahudieh. Black schist, green, gone white.

56. *Mer-nefer-ra*, Ai. With title *Neter-nefer-neb-taui.* Steatite, apple-green, white.

57. *Nefer-ankh-ra.* Pottery, blue-green.

58. *Nefer-ankh-ra.* From Tell el-Yahudieh. Green jasper.

59. *Kha-n-neferu-ra.* Palm branches on the back. Steatite, white.

60. *Kha-n-neferu-ra.* Pottery, rubbed smooth.

61. "The great royal wife Ânà." Grey schist, white. May possibly belong to the beginning of the XVIIIth dynasty.

62. *Dad-nefer-ra* (*Du-du-mes*). Steatite, white, iridescent, gold setting.

63. *Dad-nefer-ra* (*Du-du-mes*). With a sphinx. Steatite, brown.

64. *Dad-nefer-ra* (*Du-du-mes*). This scarab may possibly bear the name of two or even three kings, Dad-nefer-ra, Nefer-kha-ra, and Dad-kha-ra. It certainly belongs to this period. Steatite, brown.

65. *Khenzer, User-ka-ra.* Grey steatite, white.

66. "The royal son . . . . . ." Steatite, white, unglazed.

67. "The royal son Apeq." Steatite, white.

68. "The royal son Apeq." Steatite, white.

69. "The royal son Apeq." Steatite, white.

70. "The royal son Nehesi." From Tell Bastah. Grey steatite, brown.

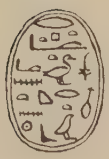
**71.** *Ra-hotep.* Steatite, white.

**72.** *Ra-hotep.* Probably later. Green pottery, gone white.

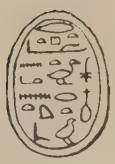
**73.** *Ra-hotep.* With figures. Certainly contemporary. Brown steatite, white.

**74.** "*Si-ra*, the divine follower"? Alabaster.

**74A.** "*Uadj-neb.*" Banner name of a king. From the titles S-hotep-ab, etc., probably of XIIIth or XIVth dynasty. Clay seal.



**75.** "The hereditary chieftainess, the royal daughter *Nefert-anket-uben-ra.*" Steatite, green, gone white; gold setting.



**76.** "The hereditary chieftainess, the royal daughter *Nefert-anket-uben-ra.*" Grey steatite, brown.

**77.** "The royal son ....." Steatite, white, burnt.

78. "Wife, lady of the house, noble *Ren-senb.*" Steatite, white.

79. "The royal cousin, *Si-hathor.*" Steatite, blue, gone white.

80. "The hereditary chieftainess, the royal daughter, *Nub-em-ant.*" Grey steatite, white.

81. "The noble of On (Heliopolis), *Ben.*" Cowroid bead, from Tell Bastah. Black steatite, white; possibly later.

82. "Great lord of the Southern thirty, *Shen-ha.*" Steatite, white.

83. "The citizen, *Pa-nu.*" From Assouan. Steatite, white, iridescent.

84. "Chancellor, seal-bearer, overseer of the palace, *Nehi-senb.*" Steatite, white.

85. "Chancellor, seal-bearer, overseer of the palace, *Aki.*"

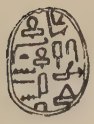
86. "Chancellor, seal-bearer, treasurer (?), *Iu-senb.*" Steatite, white.

87. "Chancellor, seal-bearer, sole companion, *Ankh-hotep.*" Steatite, blue, gone white.

88. "Chancellor, superintendent of schools (?), *Har.*" Steatite, green.

89. "Chancellor, superintendent of schools (?), *Har.*" Steatite, white.

90. "Chancellor, sole companion, treasurer, lord of the opening festivals." Seems to have no name. Steatite, white.



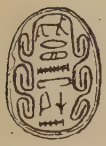
91. "Chancellor, sole companion, treasurer, *Amen-hotep.*" Steatite, white.

92. "Priest of purifications (?), *Senb-tefy.*" Steatite, blue.

**93.** "..... *Anty* (?)." Steatite, green.

**94.** "Doorkeeper (?), *Iuf-senb*." Steatite, white.

**95.** "Guardian of offerings, *User-ti-ankh*." From Tell el-Yahudieh. Steatite, yellow-white.



**96.** "Guardian of offerings in the tomb (?), *Seni*." Steatite, white.

**97.** "Superintendent of the clothes, *Sebek-nexţ-uah*." Steatite, white.

**98.** "Keeper of the private rooms, *Nefer-ka* (?)." Schist, white.

**99.** "Overseer of the house, *Sep-sa-ankh*." Steatite, brown.

**100.** "Superintendent ..... *Senb-tefy*." Black, steatite, blue-green.

**101.** "Superintendent of the house, *Nefert*." Broken. Steatite, apple-green.

**102.** "Keeper of the private rooms . . . . . *Senb-tefy*." Steatite, yellow-white.

**103.** ". . . . . of food offerings, *Amen-sa*." Steatite, blue.

**104.** "Director of the food offerings (or altars *Amen-àa*." Steatite, white.

**105.** "Guardian of the store house, *Heru-ankh*." From Tell el-Yahudieh. Grey limestone.

**106.** "Priest (?) of the festival of *Ant* (Denderah), *Beba*." Steatite, blue.

**107.** "Follower of the first rank, *Senb*." Steatite, white.

**108.** "Great purification priest of Hathor . . . . . *Sebek*." Steatite, yellow-white.

**109.** "Lady of the house, *Du-du-mut-u.*" Steatite, green.

**110.** "Priest (?) in the council, *Ptah-au.*" From Benha (Antribis). Obsidian.

**111.** "Chancellor, overseer of the cultivators, *Aua* . . ." Obsidian.

**112.** "Scribe of offerings, *Auf-er-senb.*" Steatite, white.

**113.** "Royal scribe . . . . . *Ptah.* . . . . ." Steatite, white.

**114.** "Royal clothier, *Nehyu.*" Steatite, white.

**115.** *Neferu-hotep* (private person). From Tell el-Yahudieh. Steatite, green.

**116.** . . . . . Grey steatite, white.

**117.** "..... of *Anu* (On) *Uhem-ankh*." Steatite, apple-green.

**118.** "..... Great in the town," *Sebek-sa*. Steatite, white.

**119.** "..... *Set* in the sanctuary" (?). Black steatite, white.

**119A.** ..... from Kahun. Clay seal.

**120.** ..... Steatite, green.

**121.** ..... Steatite, apple-green.

**122.** "Scribe seal-bearer *Heru-her*" (?). Steatite, white. This may be of a later date, possibly XVIIIth dynasty.

**123.** "Priest of Hathor, lady of the sycamore" (?). Cylinder, steatite, green.

**124.** "..... the daughter *Amenemhat*." Steatite, blue-green.

**125.** "The lady of the house, *Amsen*." Steatite, white.

The scarabs between Nos. 40 and 125 can be safely attributed to the times of the XIIth to XIVth dynasties. In no other period of Egyptian history can so many private name scarabs be found. The readings given are many of them conjectural, as our knowledge of the meaning of the various titles used is still scanty. In the next section are gathered together other names of kings and private persons whom I am inclined to think filled up the very little known times of the XVth to XVIIIth dynasties. The general roughness of the style points to a period of unrest and civil commotion. It seems as if certain groups of scarabs, like Nos. 160–166 and Nos. 175–181, might possibly belong to petty dynasties which flourished for a few generations, and maintained a certain continuity of style. The whole question, however, is at present one of great uncertainty, and is merely one man's opinion against another man's. Moreover, on account of the ruthless destruction of sites in the last twenty years particularly, it is a question which I fear may now always remain unsettled.

**126.** *Ka-n-ra.* Grey steatite, white.

**127.** *Ka-n-ra.* Cowroid bead. Steatite, brown, gone white.

**128.** *Ka-n-ra.* Bead. Green paste.

**129.** *User-ra*, possibly XIIIth. Yellow-white paste.

**130.** *Uah-nefer-ra.* Steatite, brown, gone white.

**131.** *Uah-nefer-ra.* Steatite, green, gone white.

**132.** *Uah-nefer-ra.* Steatite, brown.

**133.** *Nefer-ra.* Steatite, white.

**134.** *Uah-ka-ra.* Steatite, white.

**135.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**136.** *S-ment-ab-ra.* Probably XIVth. Cowroid. Paste, white.

**137.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**138.** . . . . . Steatite, green.

**139.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**140**. . . . . Steatite, white.

**141**. . . . . Steatite, white.

**142**. *Nefer-n-ra.* Grey steatite, brown.

**143**. . . . . Steatite, white.

**144**. . . . . Steatite, green.

**145**. . . . . may be later. Steatite, white.

**146**. . . . . Steatite, white.

**147**. *Uah-kheper-ra.* Steatite, white.

**147A**. *Uah-kheper-ra.* Steatite, white.

**148**. . . . . Steatite, white.

**149.** "The beautiful town." Set in gold; black schist, white.

**150.** *Nefer-ka-ra.* This differs in style from those of Sebekhotep III, and is probably XIVth dynasty. Steatite, white.

**151.** *Ka-ka.* Not Vth dynasty, by the style; it may be a re-issue. Steatite, green, gone white.

**152.** . . . . . Cylinder, grey steatite, green, gone white.

**153.** *Kha-neferu-ra* (?). Cylinder. Grey steatite, white.

**154.** *Nub-ra.* Probably of later date. Steatite, white.

**155.** . . . . . Probably a later date amulet-scarab, from Tell Bastah. Pottery, green.

**156.** *Nub-hotep-ra.* Pottery, green.

**157.** *Nub-hotep-ra.* From Tell Bastah. Steatite, white.

**158.** *Nub-ma-ra.* Grey steatite, yellow.

**159.** *Nub-ma-ra.* Bead. Steatite, apple-green.

Several of the previous scarabs, Nos. 137–141 and Nos. 143–146, etc., may be private names, but the reading of them is too uncertain to be attempted. They may, of course, be purely ornamental designs, but they, most of them at any rate, belong to a period after the XIIIth and before the XVIIIth dynasties. Of the scarabs compounded with *Nub*, I believe Nos. 154 and 155 are merely amulets of a much later date, probably XXVIth dynasty. In the British Museum there is a scarab similar to No. 158, with the cartouche of Tehutmes III on the back, which points to a later date for these also.

The scarabs which follow (Nos. 160–172) seem to belong to one well-marked type, and may belong to a short dynasty before the Hyksos invasion.

**160.** *Māa-ab-ra.* From Kom el-Ahmar, Minia. Steatite, white.

**161.** *Māa-ab-ra.* From Tell el-Yahudieh. Grey steatite, white.

**162.** *Māa-ab-ra.* Steatite, yellow.

**163.** *S-kha-n-ra.* Steatite, white.

**164.** *S-kha-n-ra.* Grey steatite, white.

**165.** *Ăa-hotep-ra.* Steatite, blue, gone white.

**166.** Blundered name of the same period. Steatite, white.

**167.** *Shesha.* Grey steatite, white.

**168.** *Shesha*, with titles. Grey steatite, white.

**169.** *Shesha.* Steatite, white.

**170.** *Shesha.* Notice the lines on the *Sh* sign. Steatite, brown.

**171.** *Shesha.* Steatite, white.

**172.** "The royal wife," *Shaḫashuta*, or *'irshuta.* Seemingly of this group of names. From Tell el-Yahudieh. Steatite, white.

The scarabs immediately following I am inclined to attribute if not to the Hyksos period itself, at any rate to the period which elapsed between the end of the XVth and the middle of the XVIIth dynasties. Two of them, Nos. 174, 175, belong to the Hyksos king, Apepi I. The others, with the distinctive title of heq-setu, "chief of the deserts," point to foreigners of probably an Eastern origin. As will be seen, I have been able to add two fresh names of this type to those already known.

DYNASTIES XV–XVII (ABOUT 2098–1587 B.C.).

**173.** *Āa . . . . . ra.* This is like the Apepi I type. Steatite, white.

**174.** *Āa-user-ra*, Apepi I. Steatite, green.

**175.** *Āa-user-ra.* With a *men* sign put in by mistake. Steatite, green.

**176.** *S-user-n-ra*, Khian. This scarab may be really of Apepi, but is like other distinctly Khian scarabs. Brown, steatite, white.

**177.** Khian. With *Se-ra* title. Steatite, white.

**178.** "Chief of the desert." *Khian.* Steatite, white.

**179.** "Chief of the desert," *Semken.* From Tell el-Yahudieh. Brown steatite, white (*unique*).

**180.** "Chief of the desert," *Anthar.* From Tell Bastah (?). Steatite, white (*unique*).

**181.** *Iapeqhar.* With title *Si-ra.* From Tell el-Yahudieh. Brown steatite, green.

**182.** *Ia* . . . . . With title *Si-ra.* This may be a blundered example of the name read *Nebi* by Prof. Petrie. (Petrie, S. Pl. V, 125.) Steatite, blue.

This brings us to the end of the troubled period which intervened between the decadence which followed the XIIIth dynasty and the final expulsion of the foreign (Hyksos) invaders in the XVIIth dynasty. We are now met by an entire change of style. The well known scroll pattern seems to have run its course and now appears but rarely. What I have called the "*vertical line*" type, which meets us in the scarabs of Shesha, Khian and Iapeqhar, also disappears. The possible reason may be that the chief Hyksos city and probably manufactory was in the eastern Delta. Other towns in the Delta, such as Tell el-Yahudieh and Tell Bastah, maintain styles of their own, supported by local petty kings or princes, whose scarabs, though not invariably from there, are not frequently met with in the southern country. The XVIIth dynasty seems to have been a Theban one, or at any rate, as soon as it had consolidated a little, the capital was fixed at Thebes. Scarabs of the earlier kings, such as the Seqenen-ra family, do not appear to be known. The earliest and only example in the present collection seems to be :—

DYNASTY XVII.

**183.** "The royal wife *Āah-hotep*," Queen of Kames. Steatite, green-blue.

DYNASTY XVIII (ABOUT 1562–1328 B.C.).

**184.** *Ra-neb-pehti*, Aahmes I. With title "prince of Thebes." On a rosette with ornamental back. Steatite, white.

**185.** *Ra-neb-pehti.* Steatite, white.

**186.** *Ra-neb-pehti.* Brown steatite, green.

**187.** . . . . . possibly the same king. Black schist, white.

**188.** "The divine wife, *Nefert-ari.*" Cowroid bead. Steatite, green.

**189.** *Nefert-ari.* Queen of Aahmes. Steatite, white.

**190.** *Ra-zeser-ka*, Amenhotep I. Steatite, white.

**191.** Amenhotep I. From Tell el-Yahudieh. Pottery, brown.

**192.** Amenhotep I. Steatite, white.

**193.** *Ra-zeser-ka.* Plaque. Obverse, the king and *Amen-Ra.* Reverse, the king Amenhotep seated before an altar. Black schist, blue, gone white.

**194.** Amenhotep I. Plaque, on the back twenty small scarabæi. Steatite, green.

**195.** *Ra-zeser-ka*, Amenhotep I. With titles, "Good God, lord of the two lands." Pottery, blue-green.

**196.** *Ra-ȧa-kheper-ka*, Tehutmes I. Steatite, green.

**197.** *Ra-ȧa-kheper-ka.* Pottery, dark blue-green.

**198.** *Ra-ȧa-kheper-ka*, with title, "Good God." Steatite, green, gone white.

**199.** *Tehutmes*, probably this king. Pottery, light blue.

**200.** *Ra-ȧa-kheper*, Tehutmes II. Steatite, white.

**201.** *Ra-ȧa-kheper.* Cowroid bead. Pottery, blue-green.

**202.** "The divine wife, *Hatshepsu*." From Tell Bastah. Grey steatite, white.

**203.** "The divine wife, *Ra-ma-ka*," Hatshepsu. Steatite, green, gone white.

**204.** *Ra-ma-ka*, "lady of the two lands." This is interesting, as we have the feminine *t* shown. Steatite, white.

**205.** *Ra-ma-ka.* On a button. Steatite, blue-green.

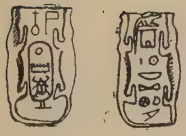
**206.** "*The priest of Hatshepsu* (?)." Steatite, white.

**207.** *Ra-neferu.* Possibly daughter of *Hatshepsu.* Pottery, blue.

**208.** "The divine wife *Ankh-ta.*" A sacred eye, very finely and deeply cut for inlaying with coloured pastes. From Ab-nub, opposite Asyût, where a cemetery of the XIIth dynasty was found and plundered by natives some years ago. It probably belongs to this period by the title. Steatite green.

**209.** *Ka-mert.* Otherwise unknown, seems of this time by the style. Steatite, white.

**210.** "The royal wife, the beautiful favourite." May perhaps belong to an earlier period. Steatite, white.



**211.** *Ra-men-kheper* (Tehutmes III), "loving Sebek-ra, lord of Shed" (the Fayoum). Cylinder, ornamented on the sides with crocodiles. This is quite in the style of the XIIth dynasty, both in form and titles. Steatite, white.

**212.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Represented slaying foreigners. Steatite, green, gone white.

**213.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Steatite, brown.

**214.** *Ra-men-kheper.* "Divine Son."

**215.** *Ra-men-kheper*, "Good God, lord of the two lands." The *men* sign is followed by an *n*, and it is possible that such scarabs belong to Pianki, of the XXVth dynasty, not to Tehutmes III. Steatite, white.

**216.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Steatite, white.

**217.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Steatite, blue, gone white.

**218.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Grey steatite, white.

**219.** *Ra-men-kheper*, perhaps later. Pottery, blue.

**220.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Steatite, white.

**221.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Pottery, blue.

**222.** *Ra-men-kheper*, "created of Ra." Steatite, white.

**222A.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Steatite, white.

**222B.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Pottery, green.

**223.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Possibly Pianki. Steatite, white.

**224.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Possibly Pianki. Steatite, brown.

**225.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Possibly Pianki. Steatite, white.

**226.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Steatite, brown.

**227.** *Ra-men-kheper,* "loving Amen-Ra." Blue steatite, white.

**228.** *Ra-men-kheper,* Tehutmes. Double name. Steatite, brown.

**229.** *Ra-men-kheper,* "divine lord of the two lands." Steatite, white.

**230.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Very unusual form; possibly it is intended for the sun in a barque. Grey steatite, white.

**231.** *Ra-men-kheper.* Steatite, white.

232. *Ra-men-kheper.* Cylinder. Title, Men-neferu. Steatite, green, gone white.

233. *Ra-men-kheper.* Combined name, Men-ka-ra and Men-kheper-ra. Steatite, white.

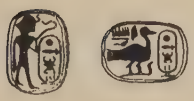
234. *Ra-men-kheper*, combined with Amen-Ra. Title, "Prince of Thebes." Grey steatite, white.

235. *Ra-men-kheper.* Possibly later re-issue. Pottery, blue.

236. *Ra-āa-kheperu*, Amenhotep II, "Good God, lord of the two lands, giving life eternally." Steatite, white.

237. *Ra-āa-kheperu.* With title, Kha-neferu. Steatite, white.

238. *Ra-āa-kheperu.* From Tounah. Steatite, green.



239. *Ra-āa-kheperu.* Plaque. Steatite, white.

240. *Ra-āa-kheperu.* Plaque. Steatite, white.

241. *Ra-āa-kheperu.* Bezel for setting in a ring. This is identical with the work so common at Tell el-Amarna, slightly later. Pottery, violet-blue.

242. *Ra-men-kheperu*, Tehutmes IV. Plaque. Black schist.

243. *Ra-men-kheperu*, "Glory of all lands." Steatite, green, gone white.

244. *Ra-men-kheperu*. Plaque. On the back, king shooting fish with arrows. Steatite, white.

245. *Ra-men-kheperu*. Steatite, green, gone white.

246. "The great royal daughter Arat" (the wife of Tehutmes IV). Steatite, green. This is interesting, as the name is rare on the monuments, and other scarabs are, I believe, unknown.

247. *Ra-ma-neb*, Amenhotep III. "Loving Amen-Ra." From Tell Bastah. Steatite, white.

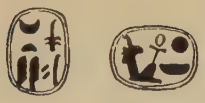
248. *Ra-ma-neb*. Plaque. Steatite, white.

249. *Amenhotep*, "Prince of Thebes." Steatite, brown.

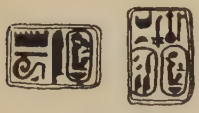
250. *Ra-ma-neb*. Flat bead. On the back, *Ra-āa-kheper*, Tehutmes II. Pottery, white.

251. *Ra-ma-neb*, "Good God, lord of the two lands." Steatite, white.

252. *Ra-ma-neb*. Steatite, white.

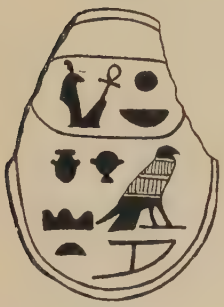


253. *Ra-ma-neb.* Plaque. On the back, "The royal wife Thii." Steatite, yellow-white.



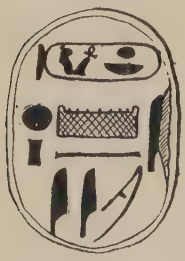
254. *Ra-ma-neb.* Plaque, with cartouches of the king and Thii on the back. From Kom el-Ahmar, Minia. Steatite, green.

255. "The great royal wife Thii." Sacred eye. Steatite, blue-green.



256. *Ra-ma-neb*, "loving Horus in the midst of the mountain." Steatite, green, gone white.

257. *Ra-ma-neb*, "loving all the gods of On." Steatite, light blue.



258. *Ra-ma-neb*, "loving Amen-Ra." Steatite, light blue.

*Vide Plate IX.*

**259.** *Ra-ma-neb*, both cartouches and that of Thii. Large size. Pottery, blue-green, gone white.

*Vide Plate IX.*

**260.** "The royal wife Thii." Pottery, light blue. Large.

*Vide Plate X.*

**261.** The lion hunt scarab, a record of the killing of 102 lions by the king. Steatite white.
*See Appendix.*

*Vide Plate X.*

**262.** The marriage scarab, containing the names of the father and mother of Thii. Steatite, green, gone white.
*See Appendix.*

*Vide Plate XVI.*

**263.** The hunting of the wild cattle. This is, in many respects, the largest and most interesting of the whole series of large scarabs, which are a peculiarity of this reign, and which are the only class of scarabs which offer historical details. Steatite, green, gone white.
*See Appendix.*

**264.** "The royal scribe Hotep (?)." From Thebes. Steatite, green.

**265.** Combined titles of Hatshepsu and Tehutmes II (?). Steatite, white.

**266.** "The royal son *Amen-s-hotep*." Steatite, white.

With the following king we get a very distinct change of style, scarabs appear to have largely gone out of fashion for the fifty years or so during which the influence of the Aten worship lasted. Numberless porcelain rings were made, the glazes were more brilliant and varied than either before or afterwards. The violet glaze on small objects is especially a mark of this period, and is seldom repeated afterwards. *Faïence* rings and bezels for setting were moulded, and of the moulds many hundreds have been found, mainly at Tell el-Amarna.

**267.** *Ra-nefer-kheperu-ua-n-ra,* Akh-n-aten. Bead in cartouche form, from Tell el-Amarna. Pottery, blue.

**268.** *Ra-nefer-kheperu-ua-n-ra.* Scarab, with title, "loving Ptah." Steatite, blue-green.

**269.** *Ra-nefer-kheperu-ua-n-ra.* Scarab. Steatite, blue, gone white.

**270.** *Ra-nefer-kheperu-ua-n-ra.* Double cartouche-bead, from Tell el-Amarna. Pottery, blue.

**271.** *Ra-nefer-kheperu-ua-n-ra.* Bronze finger ring.

**271A.** *Nefertiti*, or *Tadukhipa*, the celebrated queen of Akh-en-aten, who was a Syrian princess, and, probably with his mother, greatly influenced him in his new religious departure. Burnt clay ring mould.

**272.** *Ra-ankh-keperu-ua-n-ra.* Bezel of ring. From Tell el-Amarna. Pottery, blue.

**273.** *Ra-ankh-keperu-ua-n-ra.* Broken bezel. Pottery, purple.

**274.** *Ra-kheperu*, Tut-ankh-amen. Cartouche. Pottery, white.

**275.** *Tut-ankh-amen.* Title, "Royal prince of On (Heliopolis)." Bezel. Pottery, olive-green.

**276.** *Tut-ankh-amen.* Bezel. Pottery, violet on blue.

**277.** *Tut-ankh-amen.* Bezel for setting in metal ring. Title, "Prince of truth." Pottery, dark violet.

**278.** *Tut-ankh-amen.* Bezel. Pottery, blue.

*Similar to* 275. **279.** *Tut-ankh-amen.* Bezel. Pottery, light violet.

**280.** *Amen-s-ankh.* Appears to have been a queen of this period. Steatite, white.

**281.** *Amen-s-ankh.* Pottery, light blue.

**282.** *Nefer-ra-heq-ma.* Bezel. Pottery, chrome-yellow.

**283.** *Aai.* Bezel from Tell el-Amarna. Pottery, blue-green.

**284.** *Aai.* With titles, "Divine father, divine prince of Thebes." Bezel, from Tell el-Amarna. Pottery, green.

**285.** *Aten.* With titles. Cartouche. From Tell el-Amarna. Pottery, blue.

**286.** *Nefer-ankh-ra.* Of this period. Bezel and two fragments. Pottery, blue.

**287.** *Aten-nefer-ankh.* Complete ring. Pottery, blue.

**288.** *Amen-ankh-f.* Complete ring. Pottery, blue.

**289.** *Ra-zeser-kheperu-sotep-n-ra.* Horemheb. Steatite, white.

**290.** *Ra-zeser-kheperu-sotep-n-ra.* Ring-bezel from Melawi. Violet glass.

**291.** *Ra-zeser-kheperu-sotep-n-ra.* Horemheb. Bezel. Pottery, olive-green.

**292.** *Ra-zeser-kheperu-sotep-n-ra.* Bezel. Pottery, green.

*Similar to* 290. **293.** *Kheperu-ra-sotep-n-ra.* Scarab; unusual form, made in two pieces cemented together. Pottery, blue-green.

This brings us to the end of the XVIIIth dynasty; it differs from the XIIIth in that it appears to have been, both externally and internally, fairly strong throughout its entire duration. The decay seems to have been limited to the short period following the death of Ankh-n-aten, and the consequent overthrow of the Aten religion. The Aten period, of perhaps some seventy years, was marked by the artistic character of all articles made then; it seems like a revival of the fine work of the XIIth dynasty, tempered and made less stiff by the Semitic influences which had begun to pervade Egypt ever since the victorious Asiatic campaigns of Tehutmes III. The excellence of the glazes, and the variety of the colours employed on small pottery objects were never again equalled in Egypt; and it is unfortunate that with the advent of Hor-em-heb and the destruction of Tell el-Amarna, the out-put of such objects appears to cease. The break between the XVIIIth and XIXth dynasties seems to have been very complete in some ways. Notably the dress of the upper classes, both men and women, seems to have changed entirely, and to have more nearly approached Asiatic fashions. The fashion of rings instead of scarabs went out, not to be generally revived until quite late times.

DYNASTY XIX (1328–1167 B.C.).

**294.** *Ra-men-peh*, Rameses I. Steatite, green.

**295.** *Ra-men-peh.* Steatite, green.

**296.** *Ra-men-ma*, Sethi I. With titles, "Good God, lord of the two lands, giving life eternally." Steatite, white.

**297.** *Ra-men-ma.* Steatite, brown.

**298.** *Ra-men-ma, Nefer-heq-ma.* Black schist, white.

299. *Ra-men-ma.* Probably intended for this king. Steatite, brown.

300. *Ra-user-ma-sotep-n-ra*, Rameses II. Green serpentine, yellow-white.

301. *Ra-user-ma-sotep-n-ra* (compare with 299). Steatite, brown.

302. *Ra-user-ma-sotep-n-ra.* With scroll ornament, a curious survival; from Tell el-Yahudieh. Steatite, white.

303. *Ra-user-ma-sotep-n-ra.* Plaque. Steatite, white.

304. *Ra-user-ma-sotep-n-ra.* Cartouche-bead or pendant. Steatite, white.

305. *Rameses.* Steatite, white.

306. *Ra-user-ma-sotep-n-ra.* Bezel of ring. Like the Tell el-Amarna work, only smaller and coarser. Pottery, green.

307. *Rameses.* Possibly another king of this dynasty. Steatite, white.

**308.** *Amen-meses* (?). Black serpentine, green.

**309.** "The superintendent . . . . . under Rameses II." One face of a plaque, from Gurob, Fayum. Pottery, blue.

**310.** "The royal son of his body loving him, Rameses-user-pehti, the deceased." Grey steatite, pink.

**311.** "The scribe of memory of the lord of the two lands, Ra-user-ma-ne$\chi$t." Grey steatite, white.

**312.** *Meremptah I.* Very rough. Pottery, green.

**313.** *Meremptah I.* with Tehutmes III. Steatite, yellow, gone white.

**314.** *Meremptah I.* with Tehutmes III. Steatite, green, gone white.

**315.** *Meremptah II.* Siptah, and queen Ta-usert combined. Very unusual. From Tell Bastah. Steatite, brown.

**316.** *Ra-user-kheper*, Sethi II. Steatite, white.

DYNASTY XX (1167–1100 B.C.).

317. *Ra-user-ma-mery-amen.* Rameses III. Steatite, white.

318. *Ra-user-ma-mery-amen.* Fine clay impression of a seal-ring, with the deities Thoth and Ma below the cartouches.

319. *Ra - user - ma - mery - amen.* Plaque. Title, "prince of On." On the back, "Horus in the sanctuary of the two lands" (?). Jasper, light green, with red streaks.

320. *Ra - user - ma - mery - amen.* Title, "prince of On." Bead. Steatite, white.

321. *Ra-user-ma-mery-amen.* Steatite, white.

322. *Ra - user - ma - mery - amen.* Coarse work. Pottery, light blue.

323. *Ra - heq - ma,* Rameses IV. Plaque. Steatite, green, gone white.

324. *Ra-heq-ma.* Steatite, white.

**325.** Rameses VIII. From El Howarteh, Minia. Steatite, white.

**326.** Rameses IX. On the back a cynocephalus ape. Plaque. Pottery, green.

**327.** Rameses XI. Pendant, cartouche form. Pottery, black.

DYNASTY XXI (1100–960 B.C.).

**328.** *Si-amen*, Ḥer-ḥor. Steatite, yellow.

**329.** *Si-amen.* Steatite, brown.

**330.** Probably of Siptah of the XIXth dynasty, but may belong to this period. Steatite, white.

UNCERTAIN NAMES.

DYNASTIES XIX—XXII.

**331.** *Set-nekt.* Pottery, blue.

**332.** . . . . . (?). Steatite, white.

**333.** *Ra-nefer-ma.* Pottery, light blue.

**334.** *Ra-nefer-ma.* On a rosette. Steatite, brown.

335. . . . . (?). Steatite, white.

336. Rameses II and perhaps blundered Tehutmes II. Steatite, white.

337. "The superintendent, chancellor, *Bai*." He lived in the reign of Siptah. Steatite, white.

338. "The hereditary noble superintendent of the horses, the royal son *Pa-ra-her-amentuf*." Either a son of, or contemporary with, Rameses II. Plaque. Pottery, light blue.

339. *Mut-mer-mer-s*. A queen (?) or woman of this time. Bead. Steatite, green.

340. *User-kepesh-t*. A woman's name? Steatite, brown.

341. . . . . Blue paste.

342. *Nefer-hotep*. Pottery, light blue, gone white.

343. "The chief of stables, *Th-hotep*" (?). Steatite, green.

344. *Amen-si*, Ḥer-ḥor (?). Of the XXIst dynasty. Steatite, white.

**345.** *Amen-si* (?). Steatite, white.

**346.** . . . . . *ka-ra.* Has been set as a ring on a silver wire. Turquoise.

**347.** *Ra-ma-ka.* Belongs to the complicated beginning of the XXIst dynasty. According to Wiedemann's theory (Hist., p. 536), she was the daughter of Penet'em I., who also took her to wife, to prevent the chance of her children trying to oust him in his old age. Syenite.

Here the purely Egyptian native dynasties come to an end. The Ramessides appear to have been banished to the Oases during the civil commotions which ushered in the reign of the priest kings of the XXIst dynasty. It is just possible that if the Sheshanqs, Usarkons, and Takelots of the XXIInd dynasty were really of Lybian descent, as is now thought, they may have claimed the throne through marriage with the descendants of the exiled Ramessides; certainly a royal son Rameses, commander of soldiers, is associated with Sheshanq I in the foundation of some buildings at Tell Bastah. But the old line seems to be extinct (except through marriage). Occasionally a more or less native king appears for a short while, but until the XXVth dynasty, the rulers who maintained their power over the whole country for any length of time, appear to have been mainly foreigners.

Scarabs bearing names of kings or officials are rarer, the art of permanent glazes seems to have been lost. Cartouche-shaped pendants often take the place of scarabs, and pastes rarely found in earlier times come into use.

## Dynasty XXII (960–766 B.C.).

**348.** *Sheshanq I.* Steatite, white.

**349.** *Sheshanq I.* Double cartouche. Steatite, yellow-white.

**350.** *Sheshanq I.* Coarser work. Steatite, white.

**351.** Usarken II. Steatite, white.

**352.** Usarken II. Steatite, green.

**353.** Usarken II. Steatite, green, gone white.

**354.** Pamai. Steatite, brown.

**355.** *Ra-āa-kheper*, Sheshanq IV. Steatite, white.

**356.** *Ra-āa-kheper.* Steatite, brown.

**357.** *Ra-āa-kheper.* Steatite, white.

**358.** *Ra-āa-kheper.* Steatite, purple.

**359.** *Ra āa-kheper.* Glass, dark blue.

**360.** *Ra-āa-kheper.* Steatite, white.

DYNASTY XXIII (766–731 B.C.).

Scarabs do not appear to be known of the four kings of this dynasty, the present collection contains no examples.

DYNASTY XXIV (731–725 B.C.).

**361.** *Ra-uah-ka* (*Bak-n-ren-f*). Glass (?), light blue.

DYNASTY XXV (725–665 B.C.).

**362.** Kashta and Amenardus. Steatite, green.

**363.** Shepenapt and Pianki. Pottery, green.

**364.** *Ra-nefer-ka*, Shabaka. Cartouche-bead. Soft pottery, yellow.

**365.** *Ra-nefer-ka.* On the back a cynocephalus ape. Black serpentine.

**366.** *Ra-nefer-ka.* With ordinary titles. Fine limestone or chert : white.

*Vide Plate XIII.* **367.** *Ra-nefer-ka.* Large bead, with name Shabaka. Rough pottery, blue.

*Vide Plate XIII.* **368.** *Ra-nefer-ka.* Large bead. Title, "loving Amen." Rough pottery, blue.

**369.** *Dad-ka-ra*, Shabataka. In form of a cartouche. Pottery, black.

**370.** *Taharka.* Soft pottery, rubbed smooth.

DYNASTY XXVI (665–527 B.C.).

**371.** Psamtek I. Soft pottery, yellow.

**372.** Psamtek I. Steatite, white.

**373.** Psamtek II, *Ra-nefer-ab.* Steatite, white.

**374.** *Uah-ab-ra*, Apries. Pottery, white.

**375.** *Uah-ab-ra* (probably). Pottery, white.

**376.** Aahmes II, Si-nieth and Apries. Clay seal of a document or jar, burnt.

**377.** Aahmes II. With title. Clay seal.

**378.** Aahmes II. Green jasper.

**379.** Aahmes II. Bronze seal, in shape of a cartouche. From Damanhûr.

**380.** Aahmes II, "loving Ptah in Avaris (?)." Thumb ring. From Zagazig. Soft grey schist.

The following are re-issues of earlier kings' names which almost undoubtedly belong to this period by style, material, etc. The curious purple colour in the Khufu scarab, for instance, is constantly seen on the *faïence* figurines of this time, and is very characteristic.

**381.** *Khufu.* Pottery, light blue.

**382.** *Men-ka-ra.* Pottery, light green.

**383.** *Men-ka-ra.* Pottery, green.

**384.** *Nub-ka-ra,* Amenemhat II. Half scarab in mother of emerald; may possibly be earlier.

**385.** *Ka-ka* and *Kha-kau-ra.* Over the figure of Thoth is probably to be read *Ra-āa-kepher*, the name of Sheshanq IV, which clearly dates it. Fine limestone or chert, white.

**386.** "The good god, lord of the two lands, lord of works, the deceased *Pa-ka-mer.*" Perhaps one of the petty kings who opposed Pianki, or who ruled conjointly with Psamtek II. Bronze seal.

**387.** . . . . . , from Asyût. Hæmatite.

**388.** . . . . . Soft pottery, white.

**389.** *Men-hor-ra.* Perhaps a vassal of Ra-men-kepher. Grey steatite, white.

**390.** *Men-hor-ra.* Steatite, white.

391. *Men-hor-ra.* Steatite, white.

392. *Men-hor-ra.* Independent, with title, "Neter-nefer." Steatite, green, gone white.

393. *Nefer-hor-ra*, unknown. Steatite, brown.

394. *Ka-n-ra* (?), unknown. Steatite, brown.

395. "Hereditary noble, great chief, priest of Osiris, lord of Abydos, Pa-ser." Soft pottery, white.

396. "Hereditary noble, great chief, priest of Osiris, lord of Abydos, Pa-ser." Soft pottery, white.

397. "Hereditary noble, great chief, priest of Osiris, lord of Abydos, Pa-ser." Soft pottery, white.

398. . . . . Steatite, white.

399. *Ra-nefer* . . . . Pottery, green.

400. *Ra-men-ab* (?). Pottery, light blue.

401. *Ra-men-ab.* Soft pottery, white.

**402.** *Ra-nefer-kheper.* Perhaps a blunder for *Ra-āa-kheper*, Sheshanq IV. Grey steatite, white.

**403.** *Ra-men-ha.* Pottery, green.

**404.** *Ra-neb-ha.* Steatite, white.

**405.** *Pe-du-her*, private name. Pottery, blue.

**406.** *Ptah-ā-du*, private name. Pottery, white.

**407.** *Pedu-bast*, private name. Steatite, white.

**408.** *Pedu-bast*, private name. Pottery, green, gone white.

**409.** *Ankh* . . . . . ., private name. Serpentine, black.

**410.** *Mut-khensu*, private name. Pottery, light blue.

**411.** *Nefer-amen*, private name. Steatite, white.

**412.** *Ptah-hotep*, private name. Steatite, white.

**413.** *Ptah-hotep*, private name. Bead. Glass, light blue.

**414.** *Ptah-ankhi*, private name. Pottery, blue.

**415.** *Khonsu-em-user* (?), private name. Steatite, white.

**416.** . . . . . Pottery, blue, gone white.

**417.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**418.** *Ra-nefert.* Bead. Steatite, white.

**419.** *Ra-nefert.* Light blue glass.

**420.** "*Ra*, the king of life?" Pottery, white.

DYNASTY XXX (378–340 B.C.).

**421.** *Nekht-ḥor-ḥeb*, Nectanebus I. Pendant in cartouche form. Pottery, blue; gone green.

**422.** *Ra-kheper-ka*, Nectanebus I. The style is here quite different to scarabs of Usertasen I of the XIIth dynasty. Pottery, white.

**423.** *Ra-men-kheper-ka.* Probably the same king by style. The scarab is possibly intended to commemorate Tehutmes III as well. Steatite, green.

UNCLASSED NAMES OF DYNASTIES XXII–XXX.

**424.** *Kha-ka-ra.* Possibly a re-issue of Usertasen III. Very roughly done. Paste, dark blue.

425. On the back, in a kind of black inlay, is Ra-ab, perhaps Psamtek I. Steatite, white.

426. *Ra-men* . . . . ; above the cartouche is S-m-t ; it may be intended for *Ra-men-kheper*, Pianki, and Psamtek I, who married his daughter. Very rough work. Grey steatite, white.

427. *Ra-men-kheper* (?), Pianki. Paste, blue.

428. *Ra-men-ka.* Very rough. Pottery, green.

429. *Ra-men* . . . . . Pottery, green.

430. "*Ra*, lord of the white crown (?)." Pottery, green.

431. *Ra-s-ma.* Steatite, white.

432. *Hor-men.* Steatite, white.

433. *Ra-ma.* Pottery, green.

434. *Ra-men* . . . . . *Sethi meri.* This might be intended for Rameses I, but is not in his style. It may be Tehutmes III re-issued. Pottery, light blue. Moulded (?).

435. . . . . Pottery, light green.

**436.** "Guardian of offerings" (?). Bead. Olive schist.

WISH AND AMULET SCARABS.

**437.** "Truth in the heart" (?). Soft pottery, yellow.

**438.** . . . . . Steatite, brown.

**439.** . . . . . Bead, on the back Ptah. Steatite, white.

**440.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**441.** . . . . . Grey steatite, white.

**442.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**443.** "Mayest thou have festivals like Ra." A kind of "Many happy returns of the day" (?). Steatite, white.

**444.** . . . . . Steatite, purple.

**445.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**446.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**447.** Miniature heart scarab. Soft pottery, white.

**448.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**449.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**450.** . . . . . From Tell Bastah. Pottery, blue.

**451.** *Meni-Ra* (?). Perhaps the name of a petty king. Steatite, white.

**452.** *Hor-as-Ra.* Pottery, yellow.

**453.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**454.** Seated king, goddess, and standing king. Steatite, white.

**455.** Figures of Ra, Ptah . . . . . (?). Steatite, white.

**456.** "*Ma* (?), praised in the town of Her" (?) Steatite, white.

**457.** *Neb-hotep-ant* (Denderah). Pottery, white.

**457A.** "*Ra*, loving On" (Heliopolis). Steatite, white.

**458.** "Chief of Thebes, the illustrious S-Amen. Steatite, white.

**459.** "*Ra*, great god, lord of Behudet." Steatite, brown.

**460.** "The everlasting Ra." Pottery, blue.

**461.** "The good goddess Neb-t-ka." Probably XVIIIth dynasty. Steatite, green.

**462.** "*Ra*, loving Dadu" (Abydos). From Tell Bastah. Steatite, brown.

**463.** . . . . . Steatite, white.

**464.** . . . . . Paste, blue.

**465.** Seated figure of a king. Probably about XXIInd dynasty. Steatite, brown.

**466.** "May Mut . . . . (?)." Wish scarab. Amethyst, in gold ring.

**467.** "Khumu in the sanctuary of . . . . ." Some town in the Delta, perhaps Tell Frien, near Damanhûr. Bronze seal.

**468.** . . . . . (?) Pottery, olive-green.

**469.** *Shep-n-ra.* This appears to be early in style, perhaps XIVth dynasty. From Tell Bastah. Steatite, white.

*Vide Plate XVI.*

**470.** "Royal son Amen and of his wife Bast . . . . May they have life, health, and wealth (?)." This is a curious and unusual "wish" scarab. Steatite, white.

**471.** *Amen-ra.* Exactly same style as No. 466. Both of them from the south country. Steatite, green.

**472.** *Ra-nub* . . . . . Probably an amulet. Steatite, white.

**473.** Small sealing of a deed (?). Clay sealing.

**474.** Sealing of a deed from a ring. Proba bly XXVIth dynasty. Clay sealing.

# APPENDIX.

The following rough translations of the historical scarabs of Amenhotep III are given, as no other scarabs bear similar inscriptions, and the fashion appears to have lasted only during this king's reign.

**261.** The living Horus, the strong bull, glorious in truth, lord of North and South, establisher of laws, he who unites the two lands, the golden Horus, strong of sword, smiter of the foreign lands, king of North and South "Ra-ma-neb," son of the sun; "Amenhotep, prince of Thebes," giver of life, and the great royal wife "Thii"; concerning lions, his majesty brought from his chase himself, beginning from the first year (of his reign) until the tenth year, 102 fierce lions.

**262.** . . . . . after titles as above the inscription continues; The great royal wife Thii, the living one, the name of her father was Iua, and the name of her mother was Thuaa, she is the wife of the great king (behold), his frontier extends to the South to Kari, to the North as far as Naharena.

**263.** Year two, under the Majesty of (Neb-ma-ra) (Amenhtp-hequas) giving life, and the great royal wife Thii living like Ra . . . . . (titles as in 261). . . . . Marvel done by his Majesty. One came to say to his Majesty, "Behold, there are wild cattle upon the desert . . . . . in the territory of the city (?) of Sheta" (?); his Majesty voyaged going down the stream in the royal dahabeah (the) Kha-m-māat during the night, he made a good journey, and reached in safety the land of Sheta in the morning. His Majesty mounted upon a horse, his whole army following him. The captains and the rank and file of the whole army in its entirety, and the children with them, were commanded to watch the wild cattle. Behold his Majesty ordered that they should surround these wild cattle in an enclosure with a zeribah. Ordered his Majesty to count the whole of these cattle, account of them 170 cattle, account of what his Majesty took in hunting in that day, 56 cattle. His Majesty waited four days [to give] spirit? to his horses. His Majesty went upon a horse . . . . . these cattle. . . . . His Majesty captured 20 . . . . . cattle . . . . . [Total] 85 wild cattle. . . . . .

This, the latest found, and so far unique, specimen of the historical scarabs, give us an interesting point, namely that in the second year of the king's reign, when he would be about sixteen years old, he was already wedded to Queen Thii. (See *Proc. Soc. Bibl. Arch.*, May, 1899, p. 156.)

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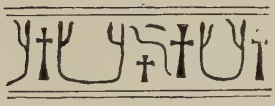

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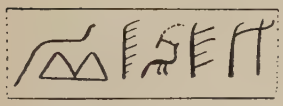

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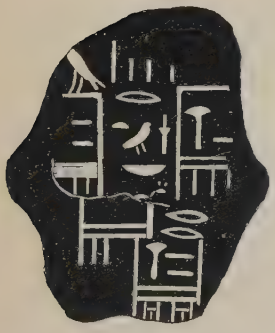

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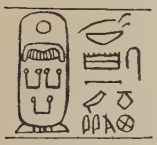

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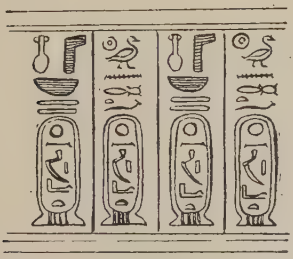

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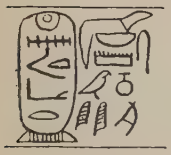

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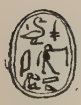
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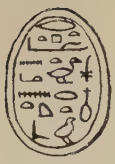
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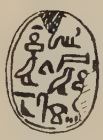
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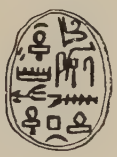
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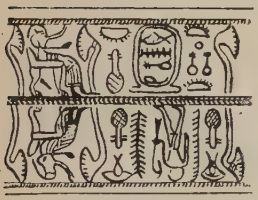
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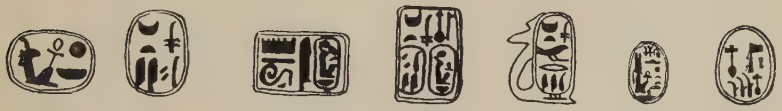

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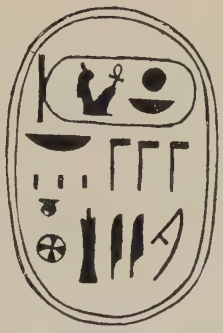

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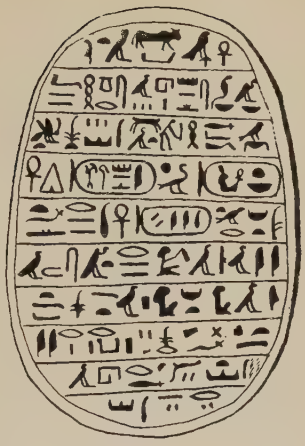

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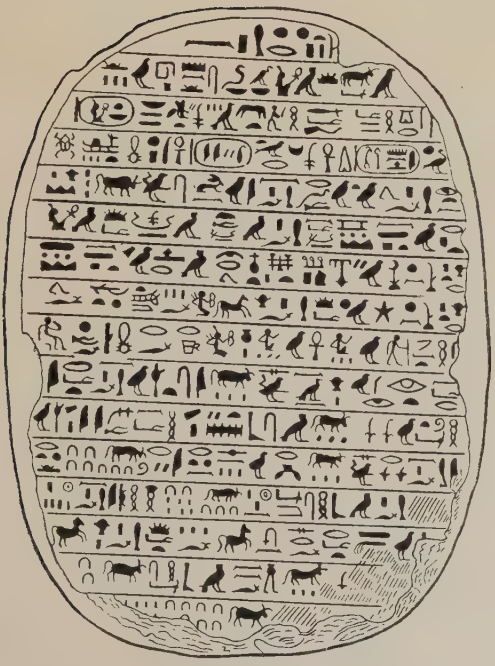

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